IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 5, 6, 11, 12, 17, 18, 24, 25, 30, 31, and 36 without prejudice to their renewal.

A complete listing of all claims in the application, including claims canceled herein, follows.

1. A method for diagnosing a renal disorder associated with increased glucose in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the increased glucose is associated with diabetes.

3 The method of claim 1 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

5. (Canceled herein)

6. (Canceled herein)

7. A method for diagnosing a renal disorder in a subject having hyperglycemia, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

8. The method of claim 7 wherein the hyperglycemia is associated with diabetes.

9 The method of claim 7 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

10. The method of claim 7 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

11. (Canceled herein)

12. (Canceled herein)

13. A method for identifying a predisposition or susceptibility to a renal disorder in a subject diagnosed with hyperglycemia, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the hyperglycemia is associated with diabetes.

15 The method of claim 13 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

16. The method of claim 13 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

17. (Canceled herein)

18. (Canceled herein)

19. A method for identifying a predisposition or susceptibility to a renal disorder associated with increased glucose in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

20. A method for diagnosing a renal disorder associated with glomerular mechanical strain in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

21. The method of claim 20 wherein the glomerular mechanical strain is associated with diabetes.

22. The method of claim 20 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

23. The method of claim 20 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

24. (Canceled herein)

25. (Canceled herein)

26. A method for diagnosing a renal disorder in a subject having hypertension, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

27. The method of claim 26 wherein the hypertension is associated with diabetes.

28 The method of claim 26 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

29. The method of claim 26 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

30. (Canceled herein)

31. (Canceled herein)

32. A method for diagnosing a renal disorder in a subject having diabetes, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

33 The method of claim 32 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

34. The method of claim 32 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

35. The method of claim 32 wherein the renal disorder is diabetic nephropathy.

36. (Canceled herein)

37. A method for diagnosing diabetic nephropathy in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

38 The method of claim 37 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

39. The method of claim 37 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

40. A method for identifying a predisposition or susceptibility to diabetic nephropathy in the subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of the renal disorder.

41. The method of claim 40 wherein the sample is a urine sample.

42. A method for diagnosing glomerulosclerosis in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a urine sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of glomerulosclerosis.

43. The method of claim 42 wherein the glomerulosclerosis is associated with diabetes.

44. The method of claim 42 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

45. A method for identifying a predisposition or susceptibility to glomerulosclerosis in the subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a urine sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of glomerulosclerosis.

46. The method of claim 45 wherein the subject is diabetic.

47. A method for diagnosing glomerulonephritis in a subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a urine sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of glomerulonephritis.

48. The method of claim 47 wherein the glomerulonephritis is associated with diabetes.

49. The method of claim 47 wherein detecting the level of CTGF comprises using a CTGF-specific antibody.

50. A method for identifying a predisposition or susceptibility to glomerulonephritis in the subject, the method comprising:

(a) obtaining a urine sample from the subject;

(b) detecting the level of CTGF protein in the sample; and

(c) comparing the level of CTGF protein in the sample to a standard level of CTGF protein, wherein an increased level of CTGF protein is indicative of the presence of glomerulonephritis.

51. The method of claim 50 wherein the subject is diabetic.